

American Farmer



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

We give in another column, the statistics prepared by Mr. Dodge, which the committee appointed to prepare business for the recent Convention of Tobacco Planters at Washington, requested to be considered as part of their report. It is a document worthy of serious consideration to those engaged in the culture and trade. In our next we contemplate presenting a sketch of the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Jenifer, at the Convention, and will follow it with the speech of Mr. Triplett on the same occasion. A memorial has been presented to Congress on behalf of the Convention, a copy of which, as soon as printed, has been promised us, with the correspondence of our Agents with Foreign Governments on the subject of the Tobacco Trade, from which we shall make such extracts as may be deemed of general interest to our readers.

PAGE'S DITCHING AND BANKING MACHINE.—We have on a former occasion introduced this machine to the notice of our readers, and presented a certificate of Mr. Steinberger of Virginia, on the value thereof. We have reason to believe that considerable attention is about being drawn to this branch of farming operations, and that we cannot do a more acceptable service to our patrons than to direct their attention to such implements as are from time to time presented for their adoption, which are calculated to expedite their labors, and to reduce the heavy expenditures for manual labor, which, at certain seasons, and for various duties, is frequently with difficulty obtained. In addition to what has already been said as to its value, we annex the certificate of Mr. Whetzel, of Shenandoah County, Va., under whose immediate inspection the operation of the machine has been tested:

Shenandoah Co., Va., Dec. 29, 1839.

Mr. J. B. Steinberger has received one of Mr. George Page's Ditching Machines, and we do certify that it is one of the best inventions that has ever been in our country; it has been sufficiently tried, and I can certify that it has cut as much ditch in one day, as 20 men could do—it has been tried by different men and farmers, so as to substantiate proof, which can be had, that it is one of the best instruments that has ever been in this place as yet.

JOSEPH WHETZEL,
Agent for J. B. Steinberger.

In a recent number we published a report to a British Agricultural Society, relative to the value of the sub-soil plough, in connection with the draining system, and shall, in our next, present some remarks by Mr. Smith, the inventor of the new system of husbandry, as it is termed, on "Thorough Draining and Deep Ploughing," which will be found of deep interest to many farmers in our section of the country. If the manufacturers in Boston, of the

improved plough, would forward one of them to our care, we have little doubt we could procure many orders for them.

THE GRAIN CROPS.—From various quarters of the Middle States we learn that the crops of small grain promise as bountiful a harvest as did those of the last year! The spell of cold weather which was experienced some two weeks ago, has injured the fruit trees somewhat.

HARVESTING MACHINE.—The Genesee Farmer gives the following description of a machine for securing grain, claimed as the invention of Messrs. G. G. & C. G. Carpenter, and which was in successful operation during the last harvest. The certificate was signed by about 50 farmers, principally of Caledonia township, N. Y.

This machine cuts, thrashes, and cleans the grain at one and the same time. It cuts a swath $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide as fast as a team travels, whether quick or slow. Four good horses are sufficient to propel it. The motive power is taken from the hind wheels of a car, and by a series of gearing communicated to the several operating parts. Eight steel cradles attached to a belt, revolve in an elliptic close above the teeth projecting in front, and so rapidly that the centrifugal force at the point of the curvature, throws the grain upon a revolving apron which carries it to the thrasher. The straw is taken from the thrasher by rotary rakes, and carried over a gate up an ascent of forty-five degrees, and discharged into the open air. The grain falls from the thrasher into a box below, and in its descent is separated from the chaff by a fan situated immediately below the concave. The spurs represented on the left hind wheel, sink into the earth and prevent it from sliding on the ground when the machine is in operation.

To the Public.—We have witnessed the operation of "Carpenter's Harvesting Machine" during the past harvest, and cheerfully recommend it to the favorable consideration of the farming community. We saw it operate upon the farm of Mr. Whitting Merry in this town, in wheat that yielded at the rate of thirty bushels to the acre.—We will state a few facts from which the public can judge of its manifold advantages. The machine was drawn by two yoke of oxen and a span of horses, and cut at the rate of two acres in an hour, the waste upon the ground being much less than under the ordinary method of cradling. The wheat was partially lodged, so that the machine could not well go round the piece, it therefore "carried its swath." The team worked easily and without being worried, the draught being in a straight line: the whole power of a team is applied to its legitimate use; whereas, the loss by drawing in a circle, as is the case with the common thrashing machine, is estimated at nearly one-third. It may be proper to state, that the field was free of stumps, logs and large stones, which is necessary to its profitable action. We look upon this invention, as relieving the farmer from the principal burden and risk of raising wheat, as it will perform the labor of harvesting in so short a time that the risk of weather is scarcely to be counted—the labor of binding, stacking and carrying to barns entirely obviated—the waste from moving the grain from the bundle to the stack, and from the field to the barn, is entirely saved, and the straw and chaff left to fertilize the land that produced it. The large barns which have been growing into favor may be dispensed with, and the farmer be prepared at all times to take advantage of the market by having his grain ready for instant delivery. (Signed,) *Whitting Merry*, and a number of others.

I have attended Carpenter's Harvesting Machine through all the past harvest, and I am satisfied, that wheat yielding

twenty or thirty bushels per acre, can be cut, thrashed, and partially cleaned at the expense of fifty cents per acre. Also, from the peculiar manner that the power is applied to the machinery, it is not liable to get out of repair.

STEPHEN MERRY.

Wheatland, Monroe Co., Sept. 6, 1839.

With much pleasure we transfer to our columns the following notice of the fall Exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and would respectfully urge upon the publishers of papers in this and the adjoining states, to give it a few insertions.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Fair of this Society, for the exhibition and sale of the various Breeds of Stock, and of Implements of Husbandry, will take place at ELLICOTT'S MILLS, on the 3d Wednesday (being the 16th,) September, at which time will be offered at Public Sale, the following kinds of Stock, viz: Blooded and other Horses, for the Turf, Breeding, Saddle and Draft; Mules, Jacks and Jennys; Durham, Devon, Alderney and other cattle; Sheep of the Saxony, Dishley, Southdown, Merino and other breeds; Hogs of the Berkshire and other breeds; also Stock, Cattle, Sheep; Domestic Manufactures, and Farming Implements.

Certificates for this occasion, will be awarded by the respective committees for the best Animals presented for Exhibition.

Provers and Farmers who propose sending Stock to this Fair for sale, are requested to give due notice to Mr. John Butler, P. M., Ellicott's Mills. As it is the desire of the Trustees to make the Maryland State Agricultural Society worthy the patronage of the public, it is hoped that they will be liberally sustained in these endeavors, by those who feel a like interest in the improvement, as well as in the purchase and sale of Live Stock, Farm Implements, &c. Stalls and Pens, with the necessary provender, will be in readiness for the reception of stock, on application to Mr. McLaughlin.

For admission of membership to this society, application will be made to the Executive Committee.

Editors of newspapers throughout the State, and those of adjacent States, who feel an interest in the promotion of this Institution, will render a public service by giving this notice a few insertions.

ALLEN THOMAS, ARTHUR PUE, Jr.
JOHN S. WILLIAMS, EDWARD HAMMOND,
CHARLES CARROLL, Executive Committee.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

Mr. Jenifer asked the House at this time to take up and consider a motion submitted by him yesterday, for the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the memorial and proceedings of the Convention of Tobacco Planters, recently held in this city.

The speaker said it could only be done by general consent.

Mr. Jenifer would simply state, he said, that a large number of the most respectable citizens of the United States had assembled recently in the City of Washington for the purpose of memorializing Congress on the subject of the tobacco interest, and that the result of their deliberation had been the presentation of facts in their memorial which would furnish all the members of this House information that would astonish them. The proposition now was, to print an extra number of that memorial.

And, no objection being made, the motion to print was taken up, considered and agreed to.

The above proceeding, though a small sign, is yet of some signification; the more so when it is considered that Congress has so far done little more than quarrel like so many fish-women, and fight on the floor, like cat and dog, becoming, within the last few years, more like a bear-garden than what it used to be. How many thousand propositions and motions have been defeated this session, or not taken into consideration, because it was in the power of any single member to say, "I object"; and there is always to be found some single member who will object to every thing but what concerns

his own constituents, or his own conceits, always looking at Bunkum, and having no cares beyond his own district. Mr. Jenifer has been fortunate, then, in getting an order to print an extra number of the proceedings and documents, and tho' as we said, this sign of the tobacco interest being favourably regarded by Congress may not be conclusive, yet it gives ground of hope that, located as it is between the cotton, and sugar, and rice-growing regions of the south, and the manufacturing interest of the north, and in a great measure identical with the provision growing portion of the country, it may conciliate the regards and support of them all—and what more natural and rational if these other great classes of producers will look at their own interests in their true light?—Suppose that from inertness or indifference to the prosperity of those who produce the second most important staple in the Union, that staple should be, or rather we should say, continue to be, oppressed and weighed down by the most grievous burdens, what must be the ultimate consequence?—Who does not see, that getting no adequate reward for his labor, nay, not enough to make both ends meet, the cultivator of tobacco will take or sell his negroes to the south to augment and reduce the price of all the Southern and more favored staples, favored more at home as well as abroad, the sugar of Louisiana still enjoying a protective duty at home, cotton paying no duty in Europe? Need we say that this will happen? has it not already happened until cotton and sugar are produced in such quantities, that they no longer yield a living profit? And again—Having sold or removed with his negroes, the cultivator of tobacco yields up or devotes his land to the cultivation of provisions, the other great interest, and they,—meat, corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley and hay,—are reduced accordingly. Thus is it obviously the interest of all the producers of other staples, that the tobacco planter should be encouraged by fair prices to devote all his labor and capital to that object. But how can he prosper, while his staple is singled out, and stigmatized, and oppressed by odious monopolies and exactions abroad, and its consumption thereby greatly diminished in countries whose productions and manufactures are freely consumed in our country, being, as stated by the committee, either wholly exempt from, or liable only to a nominal duty. Let us repeat the hope that all other classes will see that their prosperity is more or less identified with that of the tobacco planter; for, after all, constituted as poor human nature is, it is to interest we must appeal, the sense of justice and sympathy being, we fear, but a poor reliance where men do not clearly perceive a community of benefits. Let us have, as we now shall, all the documentary and statistical information—the arguments addressed by our Ministers abroad, under earnest and elaborate instructions, if any, from the Executive of our own country, together with the replies and defences of Foreign Governments to American remonstrances, and we shall be prepared to pursue the subject. In the meantime, let not the planter forget, in the hour of relief from his oppressions,—should that hour come, as we trust it may,—the authors and promoters of the measures of redress. We are too prone in the enjoyment of every blessing, to overlook the benefactor by whose hand it was bestowed.

Without meaning here to be invidious, or hereafter to lose sight of the great object, the release of tobacco from the enormous duties which restrict its consumption, and almost annihilate the fair profits to which the producer is entitled, we may stop here to "stick a pin," so far as to note that the tobacco grower is deeply indebted to Mr. T. F. Bowie, of Prince George's, for awakening public attention to this important subject. He may justly boast of the honor of having put such a ball in motion. From his strong arm it got a powerful impetus; reaching the Halls of Congress, it has been most skillfully kept up by Mr. Jenifer. In his hands, and under his judicious play, it has grown into public favor, and it remains now with the planters to keep it in motion, *vires acquirit eundo*. If we do not finally achieve our purposes, it will be for want of proper spirit and perseverance, or it may be said for once, that truth and justice do not always prevail.

When we get the documents, our readers shall have what more of light they will enable us to throw upon the subject.

Mr. Wm. Burton, has written an essay on Steam Ploughing. It is dedicated to the members of the Agricultural Society. The writer's plan is said to be ingenious.

SICK HORSES AND CATTLE—Farmers' Medicines.—Every farmer should keep in his house, besides other certain every day medicines, a considerable quantity of glauber salts and castor oil.—They are simple medicines, and ought to be constantly at hand. When a horse or a cow is taken sick, in nine cases out of ten, a good large dose of either would relieve; and, at all events, they are safe medicines. Many a valuable horse, and ox, and cow, has been lost for the want of a dose of either; and yet how few there are that are always provided with such things.—No, they must trust to Providence, and when danger comes, they must depend on borrowing, or begging a little! and while they are sending round the neighborhood the animal dies, and leaves his improvident owner nothing but his skin, to remind him of his want of prudence in not keeping castor oil and salts, as often wanting for two legged as for four legged animals. Wormseed oil is another thing that should always be at hand, and in a particular place, to be found at midnight if wanting. A pair of phleemes, too, is a thing that no farmer should be without. The want of such things of frequent and urgent necessity, and the use of which cannot be postponed without danger to the afflicted, ought to be accounted a disgrace to any farmer.

THE PLANTER, AND THE SKIPPER, AND THE COMMISSION MERCHANT—What is the origin of the term *Skipper*, as applied to the commander of a bay craft? But that was no part of our purpose in writing the caption of these remarks. We took pen in hand to complain of, and call attention to the great want of particularity in the transactions and correspondence between the three parties—Planter or Farmer, and Captain, and Baltimore Commission Merchant, by which the first named is sure to suffer.

There is no regular system in the case—Take for instance the case of a Planter sending 500 bushels of corn for sale, with orders to his agent to lay it out in this, that and the other, say lumber, bricks, sugar, and so forth—Well, his corn is sure to be very strictly measured and examined, and deductions made, wherever an excuse can be found. The buyer is sure to get his full quantity; but where is the security for the farmer? who measures the lumber? who sees it delivered? Suppose the quantity is short? Unless expressly instructed, the lumber merchant does not exact a receipt from the captain, while it is his interest to charge freight for quite as much as the lumber merchant's bill. Both of them know that in ninety-nine cases out of an hundred, the planter or farmer does not take the trouble to examine whether he gets his full quantity of lumber, or of bricks, or of sugar, or of cloth, or of any thing else. Every planter ought to give instructions to his agent to take the captain's receipt for each item, and that should be invariably accompanied with a bill of particulars sent with the cost. We happen to know one gentleman who, we verily believe, paid \$300 at least more than was a fair charge for the lumber actually received last year, and we venture to say, that the merchant who would be thus particular in demanding receipts from the captain of the boat, and in communicating details, would soon acquire great popularity.

The London Mark Lane Express says there is in Warwick, Eng. a mountain of pork in the shape of a living pig. The length of the grunting giant is eleven feet—the height four feet two inches, and the weight at present 1200 pounds. It is not yet fatted up, but it is calculated by judges that in the most prime state it would weigh about 1400 pounds!!!

Orange Globe Mangel Wurtzel advertised in London, is said to be superior to any other root for fattening cattle. The size, weight and richness of the bulb excels all other varieties.

It has been remarked by some experienced Agriculturists that the present season has been particularly destructive to weeds.

RADISHES—Two things are essential to good radishes—rapid growth, and a soil free from insects. Many persons in order to promote a rapid growth make their soil very rich, which generally produces numerous insects that destroy the root. Rich ground is not necessary for the rapid growth of radishes, but warm weather is, and without quite warm weather good radishes cannot be produced.

As to soil, let it be pure earth or sand that has never been tilled or manured. In most gardens or near them, a person can dig down where the earth has never been moved, below the region of insects, and with this earth form a bed of 5, 6 or 7 inches deep, and sow the seed in it.—No manure is needed, and no insect will injure the root, excepting when it runs down below the pure earth.—When we have had pure sand near a garden, we have made a bed of that, and raised excellent radishes in it. They will grow as rapidly in pure earth or sand as they will in a very rich soil; generally more so, as in the rich soil there are insects that injure the growth as well as the quality by eating the root.

Samuel Chadwick, Esq. of Portland, showed us a bed of as fine radishes as we ever saw, raised in pure sea sand, taken from the shore where it was washed by the waves; and as an evidence that radishes will grow rapidly in a pure earth or sand, these radishes attained a good growth in three weeks from sowing. They were smooth and beautiful, without a single speck from any insect, and their fine quality was equal to their appearance.

With the method here prescribed, every farmer and gardener can have good radishes at a small expense.—If they are raised in the open air, they will not be so good if sown early, when the weather is cold. We would recommend the trial of growing small early turnips in this manner in old gardens; we have never tried it, but we think it will succeed.—*Yankee Farmer*.

Peas.—The pea crop is a valuable one, more so than is generally imagined, for you can raise as many bushels on the kind of land best suited to them, viz: light soil, as you can of corn, and for the purposes of feeding hogs they are as good. Peas and oats are generally sown together; the oats more to support the peas and keep them up than for any great value they have for fattening swine. Lately our farmers have begun to substitute other grains for the oats. Peas and rye do very well together. Peas and barley have also been sown together with good success, and the product is a very valuable mixture. Either of these articles are very valuable for fattening hogs. A year or two ago we saw some very fine hogs in No. 4, on the Aroostook road, that were fed on rye meal and potatoes. The potatoes were boiled, mashed up, and then the meal added. This feed makes excellent pork.—*Maine Farmer*.

Asparagus.—It has been thought by many that it required great skill to raise asparagus—that there was some "Hocus Pocus" to be practised in preparing the beds. All that is necessary is to make your ground rich. It does best in a light sandy soil with a subsoil in which the water will not stand, but drain off readily. Sow the seed in a common bed in the spring or late in the fall, let it stand during the first season, and the next year plant it into your permanent bed. The richer you make this and the more free from weeds you keep it the better—a good dressing of salt agrees well with it. It is a little strange that farmers in general do not have a flourishing bed. It makes a good substitute for peas and is among the earliest vegetables we have.—*ib.*

MANURING IN THE HILL.—Probably a great majority of our cultivators place a shovel full of fine manure in each hill of corn, but we are pleased to see that a different fashion is prevailing, and that most of those who have tried spreading their fine manure on the surface over the whole field, and mixing it up well by using the harrow are much pleased with the result.

This practice saves much labor, and when the land is suitable for corn, we usually obtain a better harvest in this mode than by putting any more in the hill than in other places. We are told that this will not do on cold and wet lands. Our answer is that such land should never be planted with corn.

If we continue to place most of our manure in the hill how can we hope to raise the character of our soils and bring them back to their ancient state of fertility?—Every good farmer should so cultivate his lands that they will constantly grow richer.—[*Bost. Cultivator*.]

Tobacco statistics, taken from official documents and such other data as can be most relied on, and respectfully submitted to the serious consideration of the tobacco planters of the United States.

Annual average exportations of American tobacco for three years, say from October 1, 1835, to September 30, 1838.					Annual average importations for the said three years, of all articles from various countries of Europe into the United States.				Annual average for the said three years, of the exports from the United States of domestic and foreign produce.	
Countries to which the tobacco was exported.	Number of hogsheads.	Value.	Average first cost in the United States per 100 lbs. American Currency.	Duty levied in each country, estimated in American currency, per 100 lbs.	Annual average of total amount of importation.	Annual average amount paying duty.	Annual average amount admitted free of duty.	Average per centum of all articles admitted free of duty.	Annual average of exports of domestic produce.	Annual average of total exports comprising domestic and foreign produce.
Russia	181	\$10,712	\$4 95	Leaf with its stems, and stems, \$10 66; leaves without stems, \$21 32.	\$2,497,688	\$1,705,574	\$692,114	28 per cent.	\$376,470	\$1,088,678
Sweden and Norway	1,761	141,999	6 72	In Norway, \$5 29.	1,165,954	1,160,608	5,346	1 per cent.	\$17,142	438,792
Denmark	89	10,071	9 64	Leaves and stems, 42½ cents.	59,636	33,679	25,957	43½ per cent.	194,869	330,166
Holland	19,816	955,835	4 02	Virginia, etc. 12½ cents; Maryland, 14½ cents.	1,632,035	970,709	661,326	40 per cent.	2,363,231	3,165,782
Belgium	2,457	185,107	6 24	Virginia, etc. 23½ cents; Maryland, 26 3-3.	422,982	239,002	183,980	43½ per cent.	1,314,814	1,669,866
Great Britain	28,713	3,110,170	9 00	Leaves and stems, \$72 75.	56,164,863	37,018,278	19,146,585	34 per cent.	52,101,902	54,879,453
Gibraltar	4,878	379,610	6 48	Free Port.	159,592	64,011	95,581	60 per cent.	555,349	729,155
Malta	216	15,938	6 15	Free port.	29,072	10,701	18,371	63 per cent.	73,859	179,637
Spain	1,729	190,517	9 19	Monopoly by the regie except in four provinces.	1,964,727	893,114	1,071,613	54½ per cent.	637,351	683,464
France	10,826	956,556	7 36	Monopoly by the regie.	25,420,276	8,426,458	17,063,818	67 per cent.	17,160,922	18,804,398
Portugal	77	6,360	6 88	Monopoly by the farm; also a duty of \$8 36.	253,260	230,054	23,206	9½ per cent.	76,881	89,684
Italy	769	86,021	9 32	Monopoly in Sardinia, Roman States, Parma, Naples, and Tuscany.	1,580,555	599,682	980,873	62½ per cent.	221,092	582,543
Sicily	32	2,293	5 82	Monopoly in Naples.	466,470	129,838	336,632	72 per cent.	63,445	89,346
Trieste (Austria)	295	20,697	5 84	Monopoly in the Austrian dominions, with the exception of Hungary; also a duty in Austria of \$5 58.	683,981	208,116	465,865	69 per cent.	1,005,008	1,449,553
Other countries of Germany	25,753	1,195,968	3 55	See note below.	4,690,053	2,806,853	1,883,200	40 per cent.	2,859,735	3,897,271
All other countries	5,711	480,978								
	103,422	7,748,772	6 25		97,251,334	54,597,477	42,635,867	44 per cent.	79,201,860	88,077,689

NOTE.—The duty on importation of American raw tobacco and stems, is in Prussia, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, Saxony, Leichtenstein, Hohenzollern, Hesse Hamburg, Frankfurt, Waldeck, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe Detmold, the Anhalt dukedom, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Reuss principalities, 3 23 per 100 lbs.; in Hanover and Brunswick, 70 cents per 100 lbs.; in Bremen, 1 per cent.; in Hamburg, 1½ per cent.; in Lubec, 1 per cent.; in Mecklenburg-Schwerin and in Mecklenburg-Strelitz the duty is very trifling.

DUTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN ON TOBACCO.

According to official tables, the amount of the net revenue derived by the British government, on tobacco, was in 1837, as follows:

From customs £3,417,663
" licenses 52,219

Net revenue 3,469,882
The charges of collecting may be estimated at 276,000

Gross revenue £3,745,882
Equal to \$18,167,526; of which 11-12 were derived from American tobacco.

The average annual consumption of Great Britain, for 1838 and 1839, of the leaf tobacco of the United States, may be fairly estimated at 18,000 hogsheads annually; which, at 1,200 lbs. each, is 21,600,000 lbs. The duty on which, at 3 shillings per lb., renders a net revenue of £3,240,000
Licenses 52,000

Net revenue 3,292,000
Charges of collecting may be estimated at 270,000

Gross revenue £3,562,000
Which, at \$4.85 per pound sterling, is equal to \$17,275,700—being equal to about two-thirds of the expenses of their navy, and about equal to the whole expenses of the Government of the United States of America.

FRANCE.

The following will show the net benefit derived from the monopoly of the Regie to the French treasury, from 1811 to 1835, inclusive:

According to an official statement, the net benefit was francs 1,011,290,757

The advances made by the treasury on the establishment of the exclusive system, were as follows:

A loan to the Caisse de Service francs 69,000,000
Amount of the Cautionnements 35,662,190
104,662,190

Sum total for which the Regie has to account 1,115,961,947

The payments into the treasury by the Regie have been francs 1,058,208,208
The value of the capital of the Regie, according to the inventory of 31st December, 1835 francs 57,945,215

Of which 47,611,885 francs, for the intrinsic value of the tobacco, composing the supplies of the Regie, but from which should be deducted the balances to be paid at that period, &c. 281,776
57,663,439

25 years benefit, francs 1,115,961,937
Average of one year's benefit francs 44,637,478
Being equal to \$8,332,515.

But to the above amount should be added the losses by the Regie, in consequence of the invasion, and of which no mention is made in the above statement.

Tobacco demanded or abandoned francs 19,500,000
Houses and utensils 1,500,000

The Regie has likewise delivered up to the administration des domaines, sundry buildings, valued at about 540,000
francs 21,540,000

On the other hand, there should be deducted for the expenses of former balances, and which which do not figure in the above, 2,000,000
francs 19,540,000

Being an average for one year of francs 781,600
Equal to \$144,898
Amount of average of one year's benefit as above 8,332,515
Total average of one year's benefit from the Regie \$8,477,413

In 1837, the monopoly of tobacco produced to the French treasury a net profit of 59,000,000 francs, equal to \$11,013,333; being 3,400,000 francs more than in 1836. The profits gained by the 25,852 authorized retailers amounted to 11,809,773 francs, equal to \$2,204,490.

Russia levies a duty of over 200 per cent; England over 800 per cent; in a great part of Germany near 100 per cent. on first cost; and France, Spain, Italy, and Austria derive enormous profits from their system of monopoly. It may safely be said that Europe levies a revenue of about 30 millions of dollars on about 100,000 hogsheads of American tobacco, which cost in the United States about 7 millions. These enormous duties and restrictions are of the most serious injury to our agricultural and commercial interests; whilst the total net revenue of the United States, derived from all articles of importations from all parts of the world, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the two years ending 31st December, 1838, was an average of \$16,866,017.

JOSHUA DODGE.
To the Hon. DANIEL JENIFER,
Chairman of the Select Committee on Tobacco.
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1840.

TOBACCO PLANTS.—There seems to be a universal complaint of the scarcity of Tobacco Plants in this country,—the destruction by the fly being immense. Last year many of our Planters commenced to plant their crop by the 14th of May;—now there is not one in fifty who could command plants fit to set out. As late as last week many were ploughing up their old beds and sowing new ones; with little hope, however, of getting plants in time to make a crop.

Some have planted Corn in land which had been prepared for tobacco, believing that it will be impossible to procure plants.—*Mariboro (Md.) Gaz.*

"SUBSTITUTE FOR OPIUM.—The use of Opium being prohibited in China, some of the merchants of New York are making shipments of Tobacco and Ginseng to supply its place."

There is more in the above paragraph, which we cut

from an exchange paper, than appears at first sight. As the Government of China has prohibited the importation of Opium into that country by the British Government, there is necessarily a something wanting to fill the vacuum; and Tobacco would be an excellent substitute. The revenue derived from the Opium trade was worth, we believe, \$50,000,000 per annum to the British. Now if the trade in Tobacco can be expanded to the worth of half this amount, the whole crop of Tobacco annually grown in this country would not be sufficient to supply the demands of CHINA ALONE! What a field is here open to the Tobacco Planters! And it will be well for those interested, to turn their attention at once to the subject. It is, to be sure, a novel idea, but in this age the novelty of a thing does not prevent a trial. Indeed, the idea of opening a negotiation on this subject with China was considered so perfectly novel, that a proposition to that effect, offered at the late Tobacco Convention, by THOMAS F. BOWIE, Esq. a warm and zealous advocate of the Tobacco interest, was not even entered upon the journal of proceedings of that body.

But there can be nothing lost by making the attempt. Once give the Chinese a taste of the weed, and our word for it, they will become as fond of it as they now are of the intoxicating, poisonous Opium.—ib.

IMPORTANT TOBACCO NEWS FROM FRANCE.—The Parisian correspondent of the National Intelligencer in his last letter discloses the following important information relative to the contemplated action of the French Government on the subject of the importation of American Tobacco.

In consequence of the great scarcity in France a larger importation than usual will be required, and a consequent increase in prices may be expected.

This would be perhaps a favorable time for our Minister in that country to call again the attention of the Government of France to the subject of the heavy restrictions imposed on the introduction of American Tobacco. Their wants may probably induce them to do that which their sense of justice has hitherto failed to effect.—ib.

"The committee of the Chamber of Peers has not yet reported upon the tobacco monopoly bill. *Le Constitutionnel* of the 5th instant has an editorial article on the subject, which bears an unequivocal office complexion. It states that the culture of the article had decreased in the departments "authorised to grow it," and the demand having at the same time greatly augmented, a much larger quantity was necessarily imported from abroad; hence also, a raise of prices. To obviate this inconvenience, and facilitate the arrival of the foreign tobacco, the Government proposes to establish *entrepôts* for it. The *Constitutionnel* then proceeds thus: "In examining the official exposition of the administration of the tobacco department, we are struck with one circumstance, which is, that the French tobacco of first quality is at a higher price than the American, and very near that of the produce of the Levant. Nevertheless, the foreign leaf is superior to ours, and it seems to be preferred by the consumers. The tobacco of the Palatinate is cheaper than the lowest quality from our producing departments, the *Pas de Calais* and the *Lower Rhine* alone excepted. Every one knows that the *Lower Rhine* yields very bad tobacco. Such being the facts, would it not be better to renounce, little by little, the indigenous plant, and supply ourselves wholly from abroad? On the score of quality, we should gain incalculably, and the mere change would give a new impetus to the sales of the Government; moreover, the culture of tobacco in France does not afford benefits enough to make her tenacious of it; it is, besides, so circumstanced that the Government can easily reduce it more and more. For some years past, a certain quantity of the foreign tobacco has been purchased by the agency of our Consuls, and at a lower rate than it could have been had by ordinary importation; but there is this disadvantage, that the administration cannot refuse what is sent by the Consuls, even if not of good quality; whereas, if furnished by the regular shippers, it would not be taken without close previous inspection."

Amos Kendall, esq. has resigned the office of post master general. Mr. Niles of Connecticut succeeds him.

The Virginia election has resulted in giving to the whigs a small majority on joint ballot.

Mr. Price, late district attorney at New York, has returned from Europe, and is ready to stand a trial for his alleged defalcations.

From the Farmer's Magazine.

ON FEEDING CATTLE ON BOILED BARLEY.

Mr. Editor—Sir: I believe I was the first who tried the experiment of feeding cattle on boiled barley; the successful result, and the method which was pursued, were communicated in I think, your March number for 1838; with a strong recommendation of the system. I feel therefore called upon to answer your correspondent S. B. This I think may be best done by stating exactly the method I have followed since the year 1835, and from which I see no cause to deviate. But as success depends so much upon the proper boiling of the barley, and lest S. B. should not possess my receipt, will you before I proceed to do so, first permit the reinsertion of the receipt in your increasingly useful Magazine.

To one part of barley add two of water, then boil the barley slowly; when it boils add no more fuel, but let it remain in the vessels, closely covered; at the end of forty eight hours take it out to cool, and if properly done, it will have absorbed all the water, every corn will be broken and in a jelly like state; this mix with chaff, and afterwards give hay to assist rumination.

I have now feeding on boiled barley ten beasts, which when fat, will weigh from 45 to 60 stone; they consume three bushels of barley per day; the barley by boiling is increased to about nine bushels, this I mix with rather more than an equal quantity of sweet cut chaff, consisting of a third part of well got hay, the remainder good wheat straw; half of this mixture is given at six in the morning, the other half at six at night; particular care is taken to apportion the food according to the size and appetite of the animals; part of a truss of hay is divided amongst them at noon, the other part after their meal. Strict attention is paid to cleanliness, the litter is shaken up at each meal, and fresh added if necessary, to invite them to rest. I wish to remark that when first tied up less barley was given than the quantity here stated, and that the quantity was increased according to appetite. I also wish to remark for the information of S. B. that I give damaged hay, by over heating, or otherwise, to store stock, and reserve the best for fattening beasts. I beg also to notice for the information of your readers, that I have a milking heifer, which is fed exactly as the fattening beasts, solely for the purpose of obtaining more milk; and that the increased quantity of milk and butter, and the improved condition of the heifer, amply repay the additional cost of food.

In the hope that S. B., and the readers of your Magazine may be induced "to give the system of boiling barley a fair trial."

I remain your obedient humble servant, J. H.

From the Essex Agricultural Society's Transactions for 1839.

DR. A. NICHOLS'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society, on Manures. Persuaded of the importance of the discoveries made by Dr. Samuel L. Dana, of Lowell, and given to the world through the medium of the reports of Professor Hitchcock, and Rev. H. Colman, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, concerning the food of vegetables, geine, and the abundance of it in peat mud, in an insoluble state to be sure, and in that state not readily absorbed and digested by the roots of cultivated vegetables, but rendered soluble and very easily digestible by such plants by potash, wood ashes, or other alkalies, among which is ammonia, one of the products of fermenting animal manures, I resolved last year to subject his theories to the test of experiment the present season. Accordingly I directed a quantity of black peat mud, procured by ditching for the purpose of draining and reclaiming an alder swamp, a part of which I had some years since brought into a state highly productive of the cultivated grasses, to be thrown in heaps. During the winter I also had collected in Salem, 282 bushels of unleached wood ashes at the cost of 12½ cents per bushel. These were sent up to my farm, a part to be spread on my black soil grass lands, and a part to be mixed with mud for my tillage land. Two hundred bushels of these were spread on about six acres of such grass land while it was covered with ice and frozen hard enough to be carted over without cutting it into ruts. These lands produced from one to two tons of good merchantable hay to the acre, nearly double the crop produced by the same lands last year. And one fact induces me to think, that being spread on the ice, as above mentioned, a portion of these ashes was washed away by the Spring freshet. The fact from which I infer this, is, that a run below, over which the water coming from the

meadow on which the largest part of these ashes were spread flows, produced more than double the quantity of hay, and that of a very superior quality to what had been ever known to grow on the same land before.

Seventy bushels of these ashes, together with a quantity not exceeding thirty bushels of mixed coal and wood ashes made by my kitchen and parlor fires were mixed with my barn manure, derived from one horse kept in stable the whole year, one other horse kept in stable during the winter months, one cow kept through the winter, and one pair of oxen employed almost daily on the road and in the woods, but fed in the barn one hundred days. This manure was never measured, but knowing how it was made, by the droppings and litter or bedding of these cattle, farmers can estimate the quantity with a good degree of correctness. These ashes and this manure were mixed with a sufficient quantity of the mud above mentioned by forking it over three times, to manure three acres of corn and potatoes, in hills four feet by about three feet apart, giving a good shovel full to the hill. More than two thirds of this was grass land, which produced last year about half a ton of hay to the acre, broken up by the plough in April. The remainder was cropped last year without being well manured, with corn and potatoes. Gentlemen, you have seen the crop growing and matured, and I leave it to you to say whether or not the crop on this land would have been better had it been dressed with an equal quantity of pure, well rotted barn manure. For my own part I believe it would not, but that this experiment proves that peat mud thus managed, is equal if not superior to the same quantity of any other substance in common use as a manure among us; which, if it be a fact, is a fact of immense value to the farmers of New England. By the knowledge and use of it, our comparatively barren soils may be made to equal or excel in productiveness the virgin prairies of the West. There were many hills in which the corn first planted was destroyed by worms. A part of these were supplied with the small Canada corn, a part with beans. The whole was several times cut down by frost. The produce was three hundred bushels of ears of sound corn, two tons of pumpkins and squashes, and some potatoes and beans. Dr. Dana, in his letter to Mr. Colman, dated Lowell, March 6, 1839, suggests the trial of a solution of geine as a manure. His directions for preparing it are as follows: "Boil one hundred pounds of dry pulverized peat with two and a half pounds of white ash, (an article imported from England,) containing 36 to 55 per cent. of pure soda, or its equivalent in pearlash or potash, in a potash kettle, with 130 gallons of water; boil for a few hours, let it settle, and dip off the clear liquor for use. Add the same quantity of alkali and water, boil and dip off as before. The dark colored brown solution contains about half an ounce per gallon of vegetable matter. It is to be applied by watering grain crops, grass lands, or any other way the farmer's quick wit will point out."

In the month of June I prepared a solution of geine, obtained not by boiling, but by steeping the mud as taken from the meadow, in a weak lye in tubs. I did not weigh the materials, being careful only to use more mud than the potash would render soluble. The proportion was something like this; peat 100lbs. potash 100lbs. water 60 gallons; stirred occasionally for about a week, when the dark brown solution, described by Dr. Dana, was dipped off and applied to some rows of corn, a portion of a piece of starved barley, and a bed of onions sown on land not well prepared for that crop. The corn was a portion of the piece manured as above mentioned. On this the benefit was not so obvious. The crop of barley on the portion watered was more than double the quantity both in straw and grain to that on other portions of field, the soil and treatment of which was otherwise precisely similar.

The bed of onions which had been prepared by dressing it with a mixture of mud and ashes previous to the sowing of the seed, but which had not by harrowing been so completely pulverized, mixed and kneaded with the soil as the cultivators of this crop deem essential to success, consisted of three and a half square rods. The onions came up well, were well weeded, and about two bushels of fresh horse manure spread between the rows. In June four rows were first watered with the solution of geine above described. In ten days the onions in these rows were nearly double the size of the others. All but six rows of the remainder were then watered. The growth of these soon outstripped the unwatered remainder.

Mr. Henry Gould, who manages my farm on shares,

and who conducted all the foregoing experiments, without thinking of the importance of leaving at least one row unwatered, that we might better ascertain the true effect of this management, seeing the benefit to the parts thus watered, in about a week after treated the remainder in the same manner. The ends of some of the rows, however, which did not receive the watering, produced only very small onions, such as are usually thrown away as worthless by cultivators of this crop. This fact leads me to believe that if the onions had not been watered with the solution of geine, not a single bushel of a good size would have been produced on the whole piece. At any rate it was peat or geine rendered soluble by alkali that produced this large crop.

The crop proved greater than our most sanguine expectations. The onions were measured in the presence of the chairman of your committee, and making ample allowance for the tops which had not been stripped off, were adjudged equal to four bushels to the square rod, or at the rate of 640 bushels to the acre. In these experiments 7 lbs. of potash which cost 7 cts. a pound bought at the retail price, were used. Potash although dearer than wood ashes at 12½ cents per bushel, is, I think, cheaper than the whetash mentioned by Dr. Dana, and sufficiently cheap to make with meadow mud, a far cheaper manure than such as is in general used among our farmers. The experiment satisfies me that nothing better than potash and peat, can be used for moist if not all our cultivated vegetables, and the economy of watering with a solution of geine, such as are cultivated in rows I think cannot be doubted. The reason why the corn was not very obviously benefitted, I think, must have been that the portion of the roots to which it was applied, was already fully supplied with nutriment out of the same kind from the peat ashes and manure put in the hill at planting. For watering rows of onions or other vegetables, I should recommend that a cask be mounted on light wheels, so set that like the drill they may run each side of the row and drop the liquid manure through a small tap hole or tube from the cask, directly upon the young plants. For preparing the liquor, I should recommend a cistern about three feet deep and as large as the object may require, formed of plank and laid on a bed of clay and surrounded by the same, in the manner that tan vats are constructed; this should occupy a warm place, exposed to the sun, near water, and as near as these requisites permit to the tillage lands of the farm. In such a cistern, in warm weather, a solution of geine may be made in large quantities with little labor and without the expense of fuel, as the heat of the sun, is, I think, amply sufficient for the purpose.* If from further experiments it should be found economical to water grass lands and grain crops, a large cask or casks placed on wheels and drawn by oxen or horse power, the liquor from the casks being at pleasure let into a long narrow box perforated with numerous small holes, which would spread the same over a strip of ground, some 6, 8, or 10 feet in breadth, as it is drawn over the field in the same manner as the streets in cities are watered in summer.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

I certify that I measured the piece of land mentioned in the foregoing statement, as planted with corn, on the 21st of September, 1839, and found the same to contain two acres, three quarters, thirty-one rods.

JOHN W. PROCTOR, Surveyor.

*Perhaps in an excavation in a peat meadow, which would fill with water spontaneously, a solution of geine might be still more cheaply obtained, by simply adding potash, ashes, &c. to the stagnant water.

From the Carolina Planter.

ON COTTON CULTURE IN STIFF LANDS.

Dr. Gibbs,—Dear Sir:—Your correspondent requests information as to the best way of planting and getting a good rise of cotton on stiff land. Having served a regular apprenticeship to such kind of soil, and remembering how much I should have thanked any one for their experience in the matter, I shall attempt to give the results of mine.

The land I cultivated was so poor and stiff that it would not vegetate the seed and raise the plant covered over shallow and put in after a good rain, but require another, and that would frequently run the earth together, and so cement it that it could not come out without aid. The most successful practice I found was to plant very fully to the acre, say five bushels of seed, cover lightly, and after waiting long enough for it to be in the sprout, or after the first after-planting, to run board-harrows, with fourteen teeth on each side, resting on two beds at a time, and running twice or more on the same bed, which would

break the top of the drill and make the earth fine, and the fine earth would raise a moisture.

Do not be uneasy at the disturbance that the harrow teeth may give the sprouting cotton, nor at the few that it may kill, but continue to pass it, and press sufficiently on the handles till the top of the bed is well riddled, and the crushed surface is broken fine. This is generally obtained at two cuts, and if so, you do ten or twelve acres a day to each harrow, the mule walking between the beds—your harrow teeth should show about three inches below the board, and should have five teeth the front row four inches apart, four teeth in the second row opposite the interspaces of the first row, and five teeth in the back row. If your cotton rows are generally four feet apart, put the teeth on each side of that space on the board, and the teeth will occupy space enough for rows from three and a half to four and a half feet wide—the teeth should be twenty-eight in number, half an inch square at top and tapering. Your materials are a board one and a half inches thick, twelve inches wide, and seven feet long, with the teeth put into it so that when at work the board should be nearly horizontal, though a little elevated on the front edge, and the teeth perpendicular. Two gum poles nailed or spiked on this board at right angles to serve as shafts, with a splinter bar to attach your single tree to, and handles as any other harrow, is all that is wanted. The object of putting in a quantity of seed was to add to its power of raising the crust of the earth above it.

If the cultivation of very stiff land is new to your "subscriber" he will find other troubles after his cotton is up. The bed should be made loose and friable close to the plant, that its roots may pass freely into it for their food. This may be done immediately after the crust shall be softened by a rain, by running a small shovel or small mould board plough very close, say within three inches of the cotton, with the bar side next to the plant, and throwing the earth off, a larger plough returning the earth into the same space. If the rain has been in sufficient to soften the crust enough for the plough, you may shave it off with the hoes, cutting very close to the drill, and on it if grass be there, and this will soften it as much as the shower, and enable the ploughs to do good work. If too stiff for both of these operations, you are certain with the single bar colts-foot harrow, directing the plough boy to keep the left tooth close upon to the cotton, say three inches. If the lands are very stiff and ungovernable it may require more, but generally two cuts in the row are sufficient. The single bar colts-foot harrow is the best instrument I have ever seen on a stiff land plantation. A stiff land planter must always keep in mind that his harrows are to run after every hard rain, to keep his land in order for working, and to prevent its running together and cementing. Stiff lands in order bear drought well, and when in order can bear some delay of its regular time for work, but always remember, as before said, you must never let it get out of order, and you must be stocked with mules to suit it. You will never want more than two cuts in a row to keep land in order.

The colts-foot harrow has five teeth on one bar, and that bar stands diagonally on the beam, which is the plough beam, and is drawn in the same way. The teeth are precisely the shape of a colts foot, but may be chisel shaped, but not more than two inches wide if so. It is light of draft, and the line of draft is always the same, and may be easily kept steadily at any distance from the plant, and cuts above two feet of ground each time, and raises the earth like a plough. The triangular harrow, whenever in any part of a row the ground is hard and its handles are pressed on to do good work, it alters the line of draft, lifts all the front teeth out of the earth, and the teeth in the back bar enter the earth at a wrong angle. When the ground is in order it becomes so unsteady with a constant tendency to run off the bed, that it gives the plough boy trouble to keep it at the distance from the plant that you have directed.

The sweep, skim, or scraper plough, working lightly and cutting twenty inches at a furrow, are admirable in light lands, as better grass cutters than harrows, but are inadmissible on stiff lands.

The shovels are pretty good on stiff lands, and the narrow are used to great advantage, in running so close to young corn as to earth it up high, covering all the grass in the step—two small hands to thin what one plough does in the day will do you five acres as well as by the usual tedious and unnecessary work-consuming process of thinning and moulding with the hoe.

The mould board ploughs are admirable on stiff as well

as light lands, and the cast iron are good for winter work or the preparation for a crop, but not suitable after the crop is planted. We want a plough that will do all the work needed in a five feet row in three cuts, and therefore the mould board should be long and twist much to the right, so as to throw the earth far—all the cast iron ploughs I have seen are made on correct mathematical principles, giving only such curve from the line of draft and cutting share as shall turn the furrow slice over with the least labor in the draft—three cuts of our plough do what five such do—that is we do with three mules what will require five mules to do. I have given this latter subject much attention, and I hope with some benefit. I am now planting above twenty acres to each laborer, exclusive of a large crop of small grain, and think it can be attended to as easily as any other crop.

Your obedient servant, A STIFF LAND PLANTER.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Stated monthly meeting, May 6.—N. Biddle, President, in the Chair.—A paper was read by Charles Roberts, on the analysis of several specimens of lime stone, from Chester and Montgomery counties. The society at an early date bore a decided and public testimony of the fertilizing qualities of lime and gypsum, and the members of that day evinced their confidence in both by a free use of them. This confidence was not misplaced, as by their employment, several counties have been recovered from sterility to the highest possible state of productiveness. Among the farms thus restored, may be mentioned that of William West, of Delaware county, to whom may in a great measure be ascribed the happy change which commenced in the general management of upland farms, and more generally followed east of the mountains.

It is well known that a difference of opinion is entertained by farmers respecting the comparative merits of different varieties of lime stone, some ascribing them to the composition of the mineral, and others to the nature of the soil on which when calcined it was applied. A farmer of Bristol, Bucks county, not long since told the writer, that he had tried it on a lot near that town without the least perceptible benefit. The particulars were not inquired into, but several are connected with its successful rise, and to their inattention may be ascribed the failure of benefit from it in the case mentioned. That the composition of the stone will greatly affect the result of its use on land there can be no question, and under that impression the society intend to have more analysis made of specimens from quarries in great or low repute, for the purpose of ascertaining the connection between the actual or deficient fertilizing properties of the lime from them, and the composition of the raw material. An important service will thereby be rendered to agriculture. The analysis quoted in the paper read before the society were kindly made by Mr. Frazer, of Philadelphia, and the paper will appear in the Farmer's Cabinet. One great point to ascertain is whether the presence of magnesia in lime is, or is not injurious to vegetation. The experience of Pennsylvania and Europe is different on this subject.

Mr. Vilmarin, one of the most extensive Parisian dealers in seeds, and an eminent horticulturist, sent to the Society eight parcels of different varieties of wheat for trial. They are the produce of various climates; one was from Odessa, and were deposited with the editor of the Cabinet for distribution among farmers, under the condition that they will give an account of the result of experiments made with them.

Mr. Gowan stated that the legislature had passed an act to revive that of March 1821, which granted to the Society \$50 annually for every member from the city and county of Philadelphia, in the House of Representatives, for distribution in premiums.

A fact on the subject of rust in wheat was mentioned, which gave rise to some discussion, and will be resumed. It was stated that a field of wheat, sown as usual with grass seeds, was much injured last year by rust, while an adjoining one, in which no grass had been sown was free from it.

The President brought a bottle of wine made from grapes grown on his farm last year.

The Society resolved to hold an exhibition and fair next autumn, and a committee of arrangement was appointed. It also passed a resolution recommending the Farmer's Cabinet, published by Kimber and Sharpless, No. 50 N. 4th street, to the patronage of the public. It will contain all the papers read before the Society.

THE SILK CULTURE.

From the National Intelligencer.

SILK CULTURE.—BY FRANKLIN.

Continued.

In the "American Silk Grower," recently published monthly by W. Cheney & Brothers, at Burlington, New Jersey, there is a detailed description, with cuts, showing the arrangement of the building erected by the Government architect, for Count Grimaudet, on his estate at Villemomble, near Paris. The scale of this building may be imagined from the fact that it is calculated to accommodate in one season the product of 80 ounces of eggs in each of its two wings. Its entire length is about 160 feet, by 50 wide. It is divided in the middle by a partition, forming two wings, each of which is furnished with an air chamber and all the appliances of a separate establishment. A basement story is appropriated to the drying of leaves, when this is requisite, and after the feeding is done, it is used as a filature, the reeling being conducted upon the system of Gensoul. The edifice is much more costly than would have been necessary for the mere purposes of a cocoonery. It stands in the midst of a beautiful park in the immediate vicinity of the chateau, and the Count has indulged himself in the display of considerable architectural taste. The proportions are harmonious, and the ventilating chimneys render it quite ornamental. The attached mulberry plantations cover some 30 or 40 acres.

In addition to this splendid cocoonery, erected at Villemomble, in 1835, Count Grimaudet established another near Versailles, in 1836. This last, though not near so large as the one just referred to, is nevertheless a fine establishment, being 120 feet long, 27 wide, and 18 high; within, estimated to accommodate the product of 120 ounces of silkworm eggs.

Should the rearings at Villemomble meet with the same success that has attended the new system in other places, Count Grimaudet will find his beautiful and noble establishment a source of great profit, notwithstanding the extra expense lavished upon it. Should he, for example, obtain at the rate of 160 lbs. of cocoons to the ounce of eggs, his 160 ounces would yield him 24,000 lbs. of cocoons. These at 35 cents per pound would be worth \$8,400; from which sum deduct for labor at the rate of \$53 dollars for every 10 ounces, as estimated by Bourdon, and the net profit left would be \$7,550, a revenue which would richly compensate for a heavy investment in mulberry plantations, buildings, and fixtures. Reeling the silk would considerably enhance the profits, as the raw silk would doubtless sell for more than \$10,000 after deducting the expenses of reeling.

In thus introducing to the attention of the American reader the new system of rearing silkworms adopted in France, especially in the central parts, we do not wish to be understood as recommending its general employment here. Its great advantages in most parts of Europe cannot be doubted; for there, as we have shown, they have obstacles of climate to contend against that do not exist to any thing like the same extent in the United States. An examination of some of the details relating to the contrivances and experience in that country where so much intelligence is now concentrated with a view to improve the silk culture, cannot fail to afford, either directly or incidentally, a great deal of highly valuable information. We are fully of the opinion that silkworms always succeed best where they are kept at a pretty uniform temperature, provided the proper ventilation be preserved. Even in the fine climate of our Southern and Middle States, artificial warmth is necessary at times during the period of rearing, especially of mornings and evenings. For this purpose it will always be advisable to have one or more stoves placed on the northern or western side of a cocoonery, in which fire can be made as occasion may require. Or, what is a still better arrangement, a furnace and air-chamber in the basement or cellar, with flues running under the floor perforated with apertures for admission of the warm air. This may be effected with comparatively little expense, and without that multitude of holes recommended by Darcet. For an apartment 25 or 30 feet in length, eight or ten holes of moderate size will perhaps suffice. Instead of flues above to draw off the air, this, when too warm or vitiated, may be allowed to rise, as it naturally will, into the garret, and then escape through ventilators in the roof. Cocooneries having two stories are to be preferred.

As we regard the system of rearing pursued in Lombardy on the estates of Count Reina better adapted to the na-

ture of our climate and other circumstances than any other with which we are acquainted, we shall give the description of it furnished by M. Puvis, a most intelligent French author, to whom we are much indebted for information upon this and several other topics connected with our subject.

The estates of Count Reina are situated about two miles from the town of Come, in Lombardy, and, as before observed, the several cocooneries situated upon them are nearly all superintended by his daughters in person. Hence, the course pursued is called the system of the Misses Reina.

When the time arrives to hatch the eggs, they put them into small linen bags, and place these between two mattresses that are not slept upon. These are visited twice daily for the purpose of admitting the air to the eggs, and the hatching usually begins in eight or ten days. After the eggs have hatched, they are carried into the cocoonery, emptied into a small basket lined with linen, with a piece of tulle placed over the top, or, instead of this, a piece of paper perforated with holes about large enough to allow grains of wheat to pass through. Over this tulle, or perforated paper, young shoots of mulberry are placed, which soon become covered with worms. The young worms are kept near a stove, and a temperature of at least 77° Fahrenheit is maintained in the cocoonery, which should never be placed in a situation exposed to moisture.

During the two first ages, the worms receive ten repasts a day of fresh leaves chopped very fine. During the third and fourth ages, the number of repasts are reduced to eight per day, and to five during the fifth age.

The leaves are cut less fine during the third age, whilst in the fourth they are merely sorted or freed from the stems and fruit. The quantity given each time is sufficient to cover the worms with leaves.

The worms are one day without eating in the first moulting, two days during the second, nearly three at the third, and a little longer at the fourth. Some leaves are, however, given at the commencement of the moultings, for the support of such worms as are not sick.

The space which the Misses Reina allow the worms during the last age is much greater than that recommended by authors who have treated upon the subject, namely, 570 square feet (652 English feet) of shelves or hurdles for the ounce of eggs yielding 75 kilogrammes, or 168 lbs. of cocoons. This is more than double the room recommended by Dandolo, namely, 170 worms to the square foot, or 183 French square feet (209 English) to 31,200 worms, producing 121 pounds (French) of cocoons. The space allowed ought to be so much the greater as the means of ventilation are less perfect, the warmth greater, and the removals of litter less frequent. As a mean, M. Puvis recommends 350 square feet (French) to the ounce of eggs.

The temperature of the cocoonery is at least 77 degrees Fahrenheit in the first age, but is reduced rather more than one degree each age, so that, in the third moulting, the temperature is about 73 degrees. At this time they begin to open the windows occasionally. During the warmest hours of the day, the ventilating holes are partially opened, and, if the weather be warm enough, no fire is made in the stove. During the fourth age, all the ventilating passages are opened; at the time of fourth moulting, the windows are kept either entirely, or, at least, half, open; in the fifth age, and especially at the period of mounting to spin, all the windows and ventilating passages are left open night and day, *let the weather be what it may*, and, should the cocoonery not be capable of the freest ventilation, the worms must, if possible, be conveyed to some other and large apartment. Where the whole of the worms cannot be removed, a part of them must be taken away.

By pursuing this plan, the Misses Reina obtain average crops of 75 kilogrammes of cocoons (168 pounds) to the ounce of eggs, and, what makes the result more extraordinary, with a consumption of leaves equal to only 10 pounds to 1 pound of cocoons, being nearly equal to the greatest product obtained by Beauvais in his experimental feedings, aided by all the improvements and expensive appliances of the new forcing system of rearing.

This success is rendered the more remarkable by the fact that it extends throughout all the colonies upon Count Reina's estate, and has been furnished every year for many years past, embracing good and bad seasons. M. Puvis thinks it is mainly to be attributed to the frequency of the repasts given in the first ages, to the large space allowed the worms, to the active ventilation kept up

from the third age, and, perhaps, to the gradual diminution of the temperature of the apartment, especially during the fifth age and period of mounting to spin. The climate has, doubtless, some influence, but the system contributes still more, since the Misses Reina obtained a larger product than any of their neighbors.

This description of the admirable system pursued by the Misses Reina induces us to believe that the cocooneries of the Count are of moderate dimensions, and dispersed over his plantation so as to form so many colonies. It is with silkworms as with sheep or other animals, which, when too much crowded, always suffer from diseases. The vital importance of ventilation, especially in the last age of the worms, is strikingly shown in the plan pursued by the Misses Reina. The object of placing the eggs between mattresses may be intended to keep them at a uniform temperature both day and night. The observation that the mattresses are not to be slept on at the time, refers to a custom in the south of Europe, particularly among the peasantry, of lying in bed with their silkworm eggs for several days to assist in hatching them. Others carry the eggs in their bosoms or pockets, with the same intention of subjecting them to the heat of their persons.

Whether any particular advantages are derived from the mode of hatching pursued by the Misses Reina may be a question; but, as it is extremely simple, and the results obtained from their whole system of management have proved so highly advantageous, it may not be advisable to omit any direction which can be complied with conveniently. We would lay particular stress upon the points of increased space allowed to the rooms and the greatest possible ventilation in the fifth and last age, when the solid, humid, and gaseous exudations from the worms, as well as the gaseous emanations from the fermenting leaves and litter, are most abundant and extremely noxious to the insects. These emanations must be allowed to escape, at all hazards; and to close the windows and ventilating passages of a cocoonery during the last age, with the view of protecting the worms against a storm, would be, in the language of the fable, to shut up the wolf in the fold.

FRANKLIN.

THE HELIANTHUS OR SUN-FLOWER PLANT.—We presume it is not generally known that this plant, which is often regarded as a worse than useless lumberer of the ground, is cultivated extensively in some parts of the United States, and turned to a very valuable account in a variety of ways. The versatility of its powers, so to speak, are even greater than the morus multicaulis. We have before us a letter from a firm in the interior of Pennsylvania, which gives us some interesting facts, which we think are worthy of publicity.

The oil derived from the sun-flower seed is pretty well known. Its excellence for fancy painting and druggist use is said to be confirmed, and we are even told that it is equal, if not superior to almond or olive oil for table use. One acre of ground will produce from forty to fifty bushels of seed, and sometimes much more. Good seed will produce a gallon of oil to the bushel, and the oil has been sold at \$1.50 per gallon when flaxseed oil stood at ninety cents. The refuse after the oil is expressed is said to be a valuable food for cattle.

The leaf is manufactured into cigars of a mild, pleasant flavor, possessing, as is said powerful pectoral properties highly commended by physicians in many diseases of the chest. The leaves, properly cured, will bring from five to fifteen cents per pound.

The stalk, when stripped of the leaf and seed, may be burnt, and a superior alkali made from the ashes.

The comb of the seed, or properly the filaments of the flower, is excellent feed for cattle or hogs.

The helianthus is cultivated in the vicinity of York, (Pa.) and a gentleman in 1837, cultivated one hundred acres.—[Madisonian.]

W. B. Dabney, the absconding teller of the Bank of Virginia, has voluntarily returned to Richmond, and delivered himself up to the proper authorities, and is undergoing an examination in the trial of Green, charged with obtaining the funds of the Bank improperly.

A dreadful tornado almost destroyed Natchez, on the 7th inst.; the damage done to the crops in the neighborhood was also very considerable, and many lives lost.

In Cambridgeshire, Cumberland and Westmoreland, drains to the extent of 90,000 miles have been laid down.

The *Eaton* (Md.) Gazette says the Hessian fly is doing serious injury to the Wheat in that and the adjacent counties.

The silk business is reviving in Northampton, Mass.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

FLOWER GARDENS.—It is an excellent plan for the female members of a family to have a little department in the garden for the cultivation of flowers. This will call them out to take the fresh morning air, which, together with the exercise required in taking care of the buds, is important to health, and the recreation is valuable to the mind. If the highest Authority has required us to "consider the lilies of the field how they grow," we know not why the science of botany or the cultivation of flowers should be condemned as useless. Now is the time to prepare the beds and sow the seeds. On this subject it suits our convenience to copy the following, which we find in the *Yankee Farmer* without credit:—*Maine Cultivator*.

SOWING FLOWER SEED.—The seeds of annual plants must be sown in a rich earth, finely pulverized. The season of sowing should be regulated by the species of plants. The borders of gardens and walks, where they are to be sown, should be previously well dug with a trowel or small spade. The earth, after being broken, must be made light and the surface even. The seed ought to be covered with fresh earth, an inch or two in depth, small seed not so deep as this, and some few large ones a little deeper.

The most delicate plants are often sown in pots, as the *Mignonette*, *Cypress-vine*, &c. Plants should not be allowed to grow too thickly, and if they are so, should be regularly thinned, to give room for their more luxuriant growth. When the ground becomes dry it may be watered with soft water, poured from a watering pot, finely pierced, that it falls not heavily and hardens the ground.

Pot plants should not be exposed to the sun all day, but only till 11 or 12 o'clock in the forenoon. They may then be removed to the shade. Some persons sift the mould intended for pots, through a coarse wire sieve. Many plants as the *Balsams*, *Asters*, *Globe Amaranths*, *Ice-plants*, *Marygolds*, *Chrysanthemums*, *Coxcombs*, *Stocks*, *Eternal-flowers*, &c. may be transplanted from beds into flowerpots, in June or early in July.

Many biennial and perennial plants diffuse a most agreeable odour, especially in their season of flowering. This renders them desirable objects for flower-gardens, and shrubberies. Their flowers communicate to a nosegay a delicious fragrance. When placed in a vase, or jar of water, they fill an apartment with the most exquisite perfume. They should be placed in water immediately after they are gathered, as many of them, from their extreme delicacy soon droop, and wither without this precaution.

Their seeds may generally be sown during the months of April and May, in borders of walks or in beds of rich earth, three or four feet wide. The earth should be finely pulverized, as for those of annuals, and made smooth, even, and light. They may be transplanted, if wished, for the sake of diversifying a garden. This should be done in August or September: Scoop Trowels will be found useful, in general, in shifting the locality of plants.

Transplanting should be done in moist, or cloudy weather, and watering frequently practised until the plants have taken root. A piece of shell or broken earth may be placed over the hole in the flower pot, to make room for the water to drain off. It should be borne in mind that Biennials and Perennials do not blossom the same year that they are sown. The biennials put forth their blossoms on the following year.—To ensure a constant supply of the flowers of annuals and biennials, therefore, they must be sown yearly.

LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

On Saturday, the Steamer *British Queen* arrived at New York, in thirteen days and a half from Portsmouth. The dates from London are to the evening of the 1st instant.

The political news is not important. Parliament resumed its sittings on the 30th ult.

The Northeastern Boundary Question was a good deal talked about. Lord John Russell said, in the House of Commons on the 29th, that he would, the next day, answer a question that had been put relative to the state of the negotiations on the subject. As the House did not sit on the 30th, the papers have nothing further about it. His lordship said it was an extremely important subject.

The price of Cotton had advanced a half-penny, and again declined, so that the rates were about the same as before. The sales of American were very large. Manufacturers were taking advantage of low prices to lay in their supplies. Grain was cheap. The prospect was good for an abun-

dant crop. The duty on American flour after the 1st was 8s. 2½d. It sold in bond at 28s.

No further news from China.

Liverpool Cotton Market, April 24th.—Cotton.—The improved demand noticed last week for all descriptions of American, was followed up in the early part of this by an increased desire on the part of the trade, as well as exporters and speculators, to purchase freely; the transactions in consequence have been extensive, at gradually improving prices; and although there has been less activity since Tuesday, with a better supply on the market, prices of American are 1-8d to ¼d higher than at the close of last week, whilst Brazil, Egyptian and East India remain firm at previous rates.

Speculators have taken 8,500 American and 150 Surat, and Exporters 1,000 American. 1,500 bags Sea Island are announced for public auction on Friday, 1st May.

April 29th.—At the decline of ¼d per lb. on Friday last, the cotton market is steady. The sales of the day amount to 4,000 bags, of which speculators have taken 500 American. Holders continue to offer freely of the common and middling qualities of American.

April 30th.—The 4,000 bags of American were purchased on speculation, and the total transactions consisted of 4,000 bags, viz: 300 Surat 4 1-8 a 5d; a few Egyptian at 16d, and the remainder American at 5 1-8 a 7½d.

Turpentine steady at 10s. 6d. a 17s. 3d. per cwt. There has been a steady moderate demand for Tobacco since our last, and prices without change except for Virginia stemmed, which is rather lower.

April 29th.—The sales in Tobacco amount to 200 hhds. at about former prices.

Antwerp Market, April 27.—Cotton, though during the first part of the week in little or no demand, at least in some measure recovered from its lethargy, and 250 bales Georgia, being the remainder of the cargo imported by the Ocean, as well as 100 bales recently arrived by the Russell, were successively sold, but the price not published. The demand for Rice since this day se'nnight, was confined to local consumption, for which purpose 50 tierces Carolina were placed at 12½ to 13½ fl; 25 do old do at 11½ fl. In Tobacco, for want of stock in first hands, nothing took place.

Havre Market, April 29.—Cottons.—Since our preceding circular there has been a material change for the better in our Cotton market, a general and spirited demand having sprung up, both for consumption, export and transit, and on Saturday last, prices closed at an advance of 1½a2f. on U. States description, but more particularly on middling qualities, which have now taken the lead, while those hitherto most sought after, were in the ordinary and inferior grades. The sales from 23d to 29th April, were 7,996 bales; 4,242 bales New Orleans; duty paid, 69a93c; 1,660 Mobile, duty paid 69a88c; 1,955 Upland, duty paid, 70a85c. The imports of the week were 12,588 bales. Stock 29th April, 108,000 b. of which 99,000 Am'an. **Evening.**—All traces of excitement recently prevalent in our cotton market have entirely disappeared, and buyers seem reluctant to continue operations, at present rates. The demand has been very slack and we have no transactions of special interest to relate. The market is quite dull for all other American articles. Wheat looks downward.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—There has been a very large supply of Beef Cattle offering in market during the week, a small portion only of which have been sold at \$6.50 for inferior, to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. There is a fair supply of Live Hogs in market, and they are dull at \$5.50a\$5.75.

Cottons.—We note a sale of Louisiana at 9 cents.

Plaster.—Several cargoes were sold this week at \$3 a 3-18 3-4 per ton.

Provisions.—With the exception of one considerable sale of new Prime Pork at \$14.50, there has been very little done in barrel provisions, and we continue to quote the asking rates, viz: Mess Pork, \$17.50; Prime \$14.50; Mess Beef at \$15; No. 1, at \$13, and Prime at \$11. In Bacon there has been a lively business doing, and a shade of advance in prices has taken place. We note large sales of new Western assorted at 8 3-4 cents, and Middlings at 8 3-4. New Baltimore assorted at 9 to 9½ cents. Holders of Western Lard No. 1 are firm at 10½ to 11 cents, at both of which rates sales have been made during the week.

Tobacco.—The inspections since our last have been unusually large, comprising in the aggregate 1300 hhds. of all descriptions. Notwithstanding the abundant receipts there has been an animated demand for all qualities of Maryland, and the former prices are firmly maintained. We continue the quotations of last week, viz: \$3.25a\$3.50 and \$4 for common; \$5.50a\$6.50 for fair to good descriptions, and \$7a\$7.50 for fine. Tobacco from the upper counties of Maryland meets with quick sale as soon as it appears in market, at prices ranging as in quality from \$5 to \$12, a very choice hogshead occasionally bringing a little over the highest rate. We hear of nothing doing in Ohio Tobacco. The inspections of the week comprise 1175 hhds. Maryland; 95 hhds. Ohio; 20 hhds. Kentucky; 7 hhds. Virginia; and 1 hhd. Pennsylvania—total 1298 hhds.

Flour.—The transactions in Howard street flour to-day have been small and at prices corresponding with those quo-

ted at the close of last week. The stock now for sale in the market is small, and holders are firm at \$4.68 3-4 to 4.75. The only sale that we have heard of was one of 200 barrels of an extra quality at \$4.75, and other small parcels of good common brands at \$4.68 3-4. The receipt price is about 4.56.

City Mills flour, last sales 4.75—Susquehanna 4.75.

Grain.—Susquehanna red wheat 93a96c. according to quality—Good Md. wheats 90a93c. White Corn to-day 42a43 cts, yellow 47—E. Shore Rye 48—Oats 25a26.—*American.*

At Philadelphia, May 15.—Cotton—sales for export, to trim ship, and very limited sales to manufacturers at about former quotations; the supply in market is of ordinary qualities.

Flour and Meal.—In this article we note a further decline since last report; it has reached a point below which it can be of no advantage to any to see it go below; but taken in connection with the decline in freights, it may bring out dormant orders for Europe, for some time waiting this joint reduction. We report sales Pennsylvania at \$4.75a4.87½; Ohio \$4.56, and a lot of 2000 bbls. in good order for England, at a price not made known; receipts equal to the demand, with rather an increased stock of Western. Corn Meal—350 puncheons Brandywine at \$14.75; bbls. Pa. \$2.87½; Rye \$2.81 per bbl. Grain—Yellow corn has sold freely at 49a 50c afloat; white not so quick at 46 to 47c. according to quality. Oats—Several cargoes 27a28c. Wheat—Fair 90. prime 75c. Molasses—100 bbls New Orleans at 28c per gal; and one or two cargoes Porto Rico, Trinidad, and N. Orleans now being discharged, but no sales. Rice—sales of part two cargoes at \$3.50 and \$3.37½ per cwt. Tobacco—sales for exportation of 50 hhds. selected prime Kentucky, at 8½; 180 bales Havana, 22; 150 Cuba, 18c; 50 hhds. Kentucky, 7a9½; 45 do old, all in market of this kind. Inspected this year, 1400 hhds; in 1839, 837; uninspected, 400.

At New Orleans, on the 7th, there were sales of 4000 bags Cotton, at dropping prices. Nearly 850,000 bales have been landed since the commencement of the season in October last; and it is anticipated the receipts of cotton this season will exceed one million of bales. Although there are nearly 180 vessels in port, so great is the quantity of cotton on hand (215,000 bales) the holders are obliged to pile it up in the streets, on the side-walks, in the vicinity of some of the cotton presses, where it is not likely to benefit much, either by the action of the sun, or that of certain bipeds or quadrupeds.

At Mobile, on the 8th, the sales of cotton were at a decline on the prices of the previous day. Sales of the week are estimated at from 12 to 14,000 bales.

At Richmond, Friday, Flour sold at \$4½; wheat 90a95c; corn 45a50c. The receipts of Tobacco were increasing and breaks large, say 150 hhds. a day. The demand continued good, and since the commencement of the month an advance of 25a50c per hundred has been established upon all descriptions; lugs \$3a4½; leaf common \$5a5½ and 6; middling \$6a7½; good \$7a8½; fine 9a10; extra fine manufacturing qualities \$12a16½. The Whig says, "Richmond has suffered, and still suffers, from the pressure that has operated elsewhere, and even to greater extent than her sister cities, in proportion to her capital, by liabilities incurred by her merchants to save produce from depreciated prices, and thus protect customers in the country. She has thus far passed through the storm with her credit unimpaired, and aided greatly in relieving those who ship produce to our markets. Yet, with all the zeal manifested to sustain the business of the city, it has declined in the same ratio with that of other cities, and she is now doing nothing in comparison with former years."

At Cincinnati, on the 12th, flour was \$3.18a3.25; wheat 50a55c; corn 23a25c; oats 20a22c.

At Lynchburg, May 14.—Extreme prices of passed Tobacco, \$4.50a16; inferior to common 4.50a5.50; common to good 5.50a7; good and fine 7a8.75; good to fine manufacturing 7.50a12.50; extra fine manufacturing 12.50a16; lugs according to quality 2.75a4. Inspected the last week, 578 hhds. The quantity large, prices firm, and demand good. Flour \$3.25a3.50; wheat 60c; corn \$2.25a2.50 per barrel.

At Augusta, May 11.—Cotton—We quote inferior 5a5½, middling 6a6½, fair 7a8, prime and choice in round bales, 8 1-8a8½, in square 8 3-8a8½, this latter description very scarce.

At Georgetown, D. C. on Saturday, Flour was steady at \$4.56a4.68 3-4, and the receipts fair.

At New York, May 16.—The sales of Cotton are 5400 bales for the week at full prices for better qualities. Uplands and Florida, 61a9½; N. Orleans and Mobile, 61a10c. The sales of Genesee Flour have taken off nearly all the receipts at \$4.75a8½; a large part for export to Havre: Ohio \$4.62a 75; Howard st. at \$4.94a5; 10,000 bushels Northern Rye sold for distillery at 55a56c; 4000 Southern do at 54c, 56 lbs. Oats are rather cheaper since the government is supplied, say 38a39c for Northern; Southern 27a28c; 30,000 bushels Southern corn have been sold within a day or two at 53a55c, 56 lbs. cash. Molasses is heavy; 300 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 30a31c. There is a good demand for Provisions, and prices of Beef and Pork tend upwards. Sugars are in fair demand, though in Porto Rico there is a decline of 1c per lb. Tobacco is in fair demand and the stock of leaf small. The sales of flour go on as before the news. Genesee sells freely at \$4.75a8. The news has caused no change in cotton. The market is quiet. 650 Cattle at \$8 to \$10, averaging \$9.

FOR SALE.

A well grown and sound JENNY, price \$30. Enquire at this office. May 20.

FOR SALE—2 pair FIGS, 3-4 Berkshire and 1-4 Chester; they are 4 to 5 months old—price 15 dollars per pair.

Also—A half Durham BULL, 19 months old, by Mr. Holtz-cow-er's bull, a beautiful roan, large and handsome. Price 30 dollars. Enquire of S. SANDS, office American Farmer. a 15 St

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good MILK-ERS, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate.

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.

Orders for the above addressed to SAM'L SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price \$150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread-wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to their former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expense of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manufacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable. nov 29 6m

OBED. HUSSEY, Baltimore.

FOR SALE,

If application be made immediately, an imported MALTESE JACK of fine size and form, now nine or ten years old, which has proved himself a sure getter of very fine mules. Price \$500, and for any other particulars refer to the Editor of this paper. ap 1 1f

THOMAS EMORY, Eastern Shore, Md.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1835.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: His PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long furrows. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL HEAT FANS, both a very superior article. For a Burdett's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gid on Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendations; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

Also—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—in store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HEARDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN, Farmers' Repository, Pratt street, Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

ROMAN POTATOES.

The subscriber has a small lot of this valuable Potato.—Apply at the office of the American Farmer. SAMUEL SANDS.



MIXE'S PLANETARY HORSE POWER.

MIXE'S PLANETARY HORSE POWERS, &c.

The subscribers being fully aware of the great deficiency of strength, durability, &c. of the various horse powers that have been imposed on the farmer, has induced them to manufacture and keep for sale the above celebrated machines, which embrace great strength of material, simplicity of construction, and made in the most substantial manner. In the county of Genesee, New York, (where these machines first originated,) they are in general use, and have nearly superseded all others. The power of four small horses is required to drive these machines, and sufficient speed can be gotten up without the usual forced speed at which most powers require the horse to move. Also for sale a VERY SIMPLE TWO HORSE POWER, which gave great satisfaction to many who purchased last harvest.

The following labor-saving machines can be driven by the above horse powers, viz:

THRESHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very compact and strong, will thresh 130 a 250 bushels of wheat per day.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, will crush 10 a 15 bushels of corn and cobs per hour—a valuable machine, and should be in every farmer's barn who makes any pretensions to economy.

CORN SHELLERS that shell 1000 a 1500 bushels per day, a very valuable machine.

MULIER'S CORN MILLS for grinding corn meal, and chopping for horse-feed.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, three sizes, for cutting straw, hay, corn-fodder, &c. &c.

SAWING-BENCH, with which fire-wood and lumber can be sawed for all the uses required on a farm.

WHEAT FANNING MILLS, made on Rice's, Watkins, and other preferred plans.

In store, Grain Cradles, with warranted Scythes attached, Grass Scythes, Scythe Stones, Horse and Hand Rakes, Forks, &c. &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

Manufacturers and Seedsmen, Light-street, near Pratt-st. Wharf. May 19th, 1840.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with Fresh GARDEN SEEDS from Mr. D. Landreth, of Philadelphia, his Spring supply having just come to hand.

He has also on hand his usual supply of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS generally. His stock of Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Plough Castings, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, are very extensive.

Also—Newly improved HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES; the latter with iron & wood cylinders, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, superior Trace Chains from 15 to 24 links to the foot, Wheat Fans from \$25 to \$40 each, Corn Planters, and a great number of articles too numerous to mention, all made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold low for cash or approved acceptances in Baltimore. Having an Iron Foundry and extensive Shops and Machinery driven by steam power, he is prepared to receive orders for machines and other Castings, and for building Machines, &c. &c.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN, No. 36 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

Who has also 25 bushels Seed Italian SPRING WHEAT in store for sale. Also—Office 6000 well grown MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES. Feb 19 J. S. E.

PIGS.

Four pair of half BERKSHIRE pigs for sale. They are the produce of a first rate sow, and by a full blooded Berkshire boar.—Price \$8 a pair. Address, postage paid, S. SANDS, April 29. Proprietor American Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beans, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 24 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—due for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fences, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop.—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article.—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tanning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Hatchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1840. 17

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